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sciences is deemed as valuable in his preparatory training as is language or mathematics, and there will be no lack of good teachers.

Were I, then, to say what the universities and colleges ought to do, it would be this: Make all the ancient language requirements for admission optional, and demand as much preparation in the physical and biological sciences as in the foreign languages. The preparation in English should be made far more rigorous and thorough. In the college course, if anything besides English is required, and I think there should be, I would have the natural sciences as necessary a part of the education as language and mathematics. I would not have it possible for a student to graduate from the college without having studied, and thoroughly studied, mathematics as far as trigonometry, at least one foreign language, and at least one physical and one biological science. And I do not mean a few weeks of study in any of these branches, but exhaustive, careful, critical study.

The methods of study in all these branches are diverse and are absolutely essential for symmetrical mind-building.

Furthermore, an indefinite, haphazard selection of studies in the college course should be impossible. The course should be, so far as possible, adapted to the capacities, tastes and abilities of the individual, and this does not mean an indiscriminate selection on the part of the student. A person with feebly developed chest muscles might naturally prefer those physical exercises in which such muscles would take little part, but he nevertheless needs such exercise most.

It is through the great universities, and especially the state universities, that the solution of the problems of professional education must come, and, in fact, has come, for some of the professions. With such cultural training as is best adapted to the lawyer's needs, the college course should include all the strictly non-professional branches, leaving the student, after he has completed his course as bachelor of arts in law, to take up the work of the professional school and complete it in two years with the degree of doctor of laws. In the medical course there are even greater opportunities than in law. The medical colleges should resign to the undergraduate arts course all the non-professional branches. And the work rightfully belongs there. The best chemical laboratories in the United States are not in the medical colleges, but in the universities. Nowhere are physiology, histology and anatomy better taught than outside of medical colleges. As in engineering, there should be an harmonious course leading through the high school to the bachelor of arts in medicine, preparatory to two years of strictly professional work, with the degree of doctor of medicine.

When such training as this is demanded of all aspirants to professional practice we shall have uniformly well-educated men in the professions, and not until then.

THE KANSAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

BY ITS PRESIDENT, D. E. LANTZ, CHAPMAN, KAN.

An address delivered December 30, 1898, before the thirty-first annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science.

The present session is the thirty-first annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science. An institution which has existed for thirty years in the state of Kansas ought to have done work which should fully justify its existence. It should have already so impressed itself upon the public as to merit the continued favor, not only of scientific circles, but of the whole commonwealth.

The Kansas Academy of Science has done all its work in the past with becoming modesty. Its meetings have been held without preliminary parade or

sounding of trumpets. Its members have come up to the annual meeting with modest papers, in which some fresh discovery, some careful observation or some summary of results has been made known to our little circle. Our meetings over, each has returned to his own peculiar field of labor, encouraged to make further investigation, as his limited opportunities permitted. The work has been for its own sake, without any hope of pecuniary reward, and always at financial loss to our members, who were aware that the delay in publishing our proceedings has resulted in the loss even of that credit which belongs to every scientific investigator, growing out of priority of publication.

For the purpose of instructing our younger members, and such of the public as may be here present, I have ventured upon a short review of the work of the Academy in the past, with some suggestions for the future, which it seems to me grow out of our present conditions.

The objects of our association are briefly stated in our simple constitution to be "to increase and diffuse knowledge in the various departments of science." A steady regard for these objects characterized the founders of the Academy, and has guided our members in all their efforts. Love and enthusiasm for their favorite pursuits have been the impelling forces, and so our state has been explored; the character of her varied resources—plant, animal, or mineral—have been studied; her rocks have been examined, her geological horizons have been determined, and the records of these matters, whether they appear in our own publications or elsewhere, have been made by members of this Academy.

In the *Kansas Journal of Education* for March, 1868, appeared a letter written by Rev. Jno. D. Parker, calling attention to the benefits to be derived from an organization of the naturalists of the state. In July of the same year he issued in the same journal a call for the first meeting of those interested in the natural sciences. To this call seventeen names were appended, many of which are honored in our associations: John Fraser, D. H. Robinson, B. F. Mudge, J. A. Banfield, J. S. Hougham, Jno. D. Parker, R. A. Barker, D. Brockway, J. R. Swallow, G. F. Chapin, J. H. Carruth, R. D. Parker, Jeff. Robinson, Peter McVicar, F. H. Snow, J. S. Whitman, and Richard Cordley.

Some of these people never became members of the organization, but the majority did. Of these, some have passed over into the "unknown country," some are nearing the boundary line which marks the transition from this world, while a few, with energy and enthusiasm unabated, are still filling their places among us.

John D. Parker, who prepared the call, was then professor of natural history in Lincoln College (now Washburn). The first meeting was held in his classroom at the college, September 1, 1868. An organization was effected under the name of the Kansas Natural History Society. Its first officers were: Prof. B. F. Mudge, President; J. S. Whitman, Vice-President; John D. Parker, Secretary; Frank H. Snow, Treasurer; John A. Banfield, Curator.

The second meeting of the society was held in the Presbyterian church, Topeka, September 7, 1869. Papers were read by Professor Mudge and Edward Cave, and a public lecture on the mound-builders was delivered by John D. Parker. The officers of the previous year were reelected. It was largely owing to the efforts of Professors Mudge and Parker that the society was kept alive in those early days. Nobody, comparatively, in the new state seems to have had any time for science.

The third annual meeting was held in the university building at Lawrence, September 5 and 6, 1870. Papers were read by Carruth, Snow, Mudge, Parker, and Saunders, and public lectures were given by John Fraser and John H. Barrows. Fraser was elected President and served in that capacity for three

years. Parker was continued in the office of Secretary for four more years. At this meeting President Fraser suggested the propriety of broadening the scope of the society's work so as to include every branch of scientific exploration and research in the state, and a committee reported favorably on the proposition. As an actual fact, mathematics and archæology had already been given a place upon the program of the society.

The fourth meeting of the society was held in Leavenworth in October, 1871. The constitution and by-laws were amended in accordance with the suggestion of the previous year, and the name of the society changed to the Kansas Academy of Science. A number of valuable papers were read, and public lectures given by Professors Snow and Mudge.

The fifth session of the academy was held at Manhattan in October, 1872. About a dozen papers were contributed and Rev. Chas. Reynolds delivered a public lecture. The next session of the state legislature incorporated the Academy as a state organization by the following enactment: "The Academy of Science shall be a coördinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, with their office in the agricultural rooms, where they shall place and keep for public inspection the geological, botanical and other specimens; the same to be under the control of the officers of said Academy of Science. An annual report of the transactions of said Academy of Science shall be made on or before the 15th day of November of each year to the State Board of Agriculture, for publication in the annual transactions of said board. This section to be inoperative and void unless accepted by said Academy of Science, in writing, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary thereof." (Laws 1873, ch. 137, § 2.)

This act of the legislature, passed without any solicitation on the part of the Academy, was a recognition of the value of the Academy's work. No doubt we were largely indebted to the efforts of Alfred Gray, then secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for this favorable legislation.

The Academy at its next meeting, in Lawrence, in 1873, formally accepted the provisions of the above act of the legislature, and thus became a coördinate department of the State Board of Agriculture. By this act, also, the Academy became the custodians of the state museum. Undoubtedly we received far more benefit from this association than we conferred. Without it the Academy would have remained for years without means for publishing its proceedings, and without a place of habitation. Yet it may be that, had the legislature of 1873 failed to make provision for the Academy as it did, a separate provision would have been made soon afterward. As it is, there are hindrances growing out of our relations to the State Board of Agriculture. Coördinate in name, we have, of necessity, and rightly, been subordinate in practice. Our requisitions for printing and supplies for years were a drain upon the already narrow resources of the board, and we could claim nothing unless it was first approved by the secretary. We have, I may say, been very fortunate in coming in contact with secretaries who were friendly to the work of the Academy, and who did all in their power to help. I doubt not, however, that the board of agriculture would now be glad to be relieved of the Academy as an annex, since our work, while not entirely foreign to agriculture, is done from a different standpoint and with a different purpose in view. Surely, too, the Academy, by reason of the value of its work, and because there is room for it as the state-house nears completion, deserves a separate maintenance. It has earned the right to stand alone.

What growth has the Academy made? In numbers, from the half-dozen men who founded it, it has increased until its nominal membership is nearly 200. The actual working membership is much less, but it has succeeded in arousing

a popular interest in science in a number of communities in Kansas where the annual meetings have been held. Of its thirty previous meetings, fourteen have been held in Topeka, five in Lawrence, three in Manhattan, two in Emporia, two in Leavenworth, and one each in Atchison, Wichita, Ottawa, and Baldwin. In all of these communities there has been a considerable local membership whose interest in our work is permanent.

The number of papers read at our meetings has increased steadily, until the time allowed for their presentation has been insufficient; and, for some years past, many have been read by title only. Our Transactions, instead of filling only a score of pages in the report of the secretary of agriculture, as they once did, have grown into separate volumes of from 200 to 300 pages.

Nor have the reports of the Academy been filled with matter which is of little value. On the contrary, all papers presented have been carefully examined by a publication committee, and only those considered to be of permanent value have been published.

In geology, we have published the valuable papers of Professors Mudge, Saunders, St. John, Hay, Haworth, Sharpe, Prosser, Grimsley, and a number of other workers.

In botany, much of the work of Carruth, Kellerman, Swingle, Smyth, Hitchcock, and Miss Minnie Reed has found a public through our Transactions.

In entomology, the work of Snow, Popenoe, Knaus, Williston, and others, found in our Transactions, are of great importance.

In chemistry, I recall the names of Kedzie, Patrick, Bailey, Willard, Failyer, and Dinsmore, as contributors to our proceedings.

In pharmacy, Doctor Brown and Professor Sayre have been valued contributors.

In ornithology, the names of Snow and Goss have been preëminent, but there have been many lesser lights.

In every branch of natural science we have had enthusiastic workers whose contributions have both enriched the literature of the subject and added to our knowledge of the resources of the state.

A list of the past officers of the Academy presents an array of names which stand as a guaranty for faithful performance in the matters under their control. As Presidents we had Professor Mudge (four years), John Fraser (three years), Professor Snow (five years), Professor Lovewell (two years), Doctor Brown (two years), Doctor Thompson, Professors Nichols, Dinsmore, Failyer, Popenoe, Bailey, Sayre, Kelly, Williston, Mr. Robert Hay, Mr. J. R. Mead, and Mr. Warren Knaus.

As Secretaries we have had Jno. D. Parker, John Wherrell, Joseph Savage, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Professor Bailey, A. M. Collette, and Prof. E. B. Knerr. Professor Popenoe served the Academy in this office for a dozen years.

We believe, too, that through all these thirty years we have maintained the scientific spirit manifested in the earlier efforts of the founders of the Academy, and that we have also added the clearer vision which must always come as observations are extended.

For many years the efforts of the Academy were directed toward securing a geological survey for Kansas, to be partly under the direction of the Academy. It is probable that our agitation in this direction was largely instrumental in securing the present survey under the direction of our state university. This work, while it is not what the Academy was seeking, is probably better than our plans contemplated, and I may add that it is all being done by our members, although entirely independent of our organization.

It was an early thought of the founders of the Academy that large scientific

collections would be made by the members and that these would be secured to the state. A curator was elected at the first organization. Materials began to accumulate, but it was not until the society was given a place in the rooms of the board of agriculture, with space for its collections, that anything like a display was made. By the help of Mr. Gray and other secretaries of the board a fair series of natural-history specimens was secured; members of the Academy labeled and arranged them; and this museum in the rooms of the board of agriculture has been for many years a source of interest to all visitors to our state-house.

There is another part of this museum which, while it would not be so attractive to the public, has a greater scientific and economic value. The mineralogical and geological specimens are stored in boxes and corners where, for the present, they are worse than useless. Under the hands of a skillful curator they could be made both attractive and instructive, provided a suitable place for their display could be secured.

Then there is the Kansas herbarium prepared by our versatile librarian, Mr. Smyth. It is stacked away in a corner where it cannot be consulted without great inconvenience. It needs roomy cases, where each genus can be placed in a separate compartment, and where any specimens can be readily accessible.

In addition to these general collections, whose value is unknown and at present unknowable, the State Executive Council has appointed the Academy of Science as curators and custodians of the magnificent museum of birds—the Goss collection—that monument to the energy and enthusiasm of a man who loved his work. Some years before his death Colonel Goss was offered \$25,000 in cash for his collection, and afterward he added many rare specimens to it. It has not depreciated in value, and, if properly cared for, will not do so; for the work of Colonel Goss was thoroughly and honestly done.

The museum under the care of the Academy, as now seen in the agricultural rooms and in the Goss collection, and as not seen in the Academy's rooms, is worthy of a place for display—is worthy of the care of a paid curator, and would increase very rapidly if encouragement and opportunity were given to the Academy to work for its improvement. Forty thousand dollars is a very modest valuation for the present materials. With favorable legislation, we might in a very short time build a museum here in our state capital which would be an honor to the Academy and to the state. It is worth the effort. Our commonwealth can well afford the small outlay, and the returns to it in the cash value of the museum itself would always exceed the cost. No better means can ever be planned for advertising the resources of the state and inducing immigration and the investment of capital than that afforded by a good exhibit of our economic geology.

The dilapidated mineralogical ruin now on exhibition in the basement corridor of the south wing was thought to be a fine advertisement for the state. At the World's Fair it was fresh and attractive; but in the chaotic condition in which it has so long existed it is useless. Even when new it lacked the educational uses to which properly labeled and arranged museum specimens can be put.

The chief value of a museum is not display or advertisement. It is educational, and it is chiefly for educational purposes that our State ought to maintain a good museum at the capital. Here annually come over a thousand of the teachers of our state to attend the great educational meeting at the holiday season. Here come the delegates to dozens of meetings, whose object is a broader culture and an uplifting of our people. Hither come thousands of excursionists, men, women, and children, from all over our state, attracted by the fall festival and other shows at the capital city. Sightseers by hundreds visit the museums

daily, and if they were made more attractive and given a greater educational value by further extension and greater care, their influence for good might be multiplied indefinitely.

In the room used by the Academy are, stored in book-cases and boxes, piled in stacks on the floor, spread out upon tables and chairs—occupying, indeed, much of the space in the room—the valuable collection of books and pamphlets belonging to the society.

These books represent the cumulative results of a score of years of patient exchanging with similar societies. There have been a few purchases and some donations. The government offices and the state geological surveys have sent us their publications. Many of the books are rare and could not now be purchased in any book market. They are largely the scientific publications of this and foreign governments, the transactions of the scientific societies from all parts of the world, and periodicals devoted to the sciences. Some sets are complete, or nearly so, and many have been bound, through the generosity of the State.

The narrow quarters now allowed to the society preclude any useful present disposition of the volumes. There is not half enough shelving for their use.

But, in my mind, the question of room for this growing library opens up the wider one of the economic adjustment and administration of all the libraries now in the state-house. There are here a number of libraries, each covering a somewhat different field and yet in some measure duplicating each other. For instance, the State Library, the Historical Society, the Board of Agriculture and the Academy of Science are all receiving and collecting the reports of the United States geological surveys. None of them has a complete series of these publications, and probably not one of them alone will ever be able to secure a complete set. Possibly, if the libraries were united, a full series would be found, or the duplicates could be exchanged for the volumes lacking. At least, the user of the library would be enabled to find at one place all the literature of the subject contained in the state-house, instead of being required, as at present, to try three or four libraries before exhausting their possibilities on the subject.

Both the State Library and the Historical Society are collecting large series of the volumes of our popular magazines, bound at the expense of the State. Both libraries collect the public documents issued by the national and state governments; and the problem of more room for them has been repeatedly presented, and solved for a limited time. You all know how these documents fill space in a library; and yet they are indispensable for historical and statistical reference.

This duplication is unnecessary and wasteful, not so much financially as in space and order and accessibility to the public. The seeker after information may have to try all the libraries before he finds what he wants. I have done this sometimes in hunting the bibliography of a subject. Then, too, we are confronted by different systems of classification. One library has the Dewey system, and another is without system. In all of them the crowded condition and lack of shelf room are hindrances to the literary worker, and the books are inaccessible even to the library attendants.

By all means these libraries ought to be consolidated. Give proper room to the collections, establish a general single system of classification, provide adequate reading-room facilities, and the public will reap twentyfold the benefits of these books. It will be less expensive than the present plan; but even if it should double the present cost, the economic advantage derived from the increased utility would fully justify the outlay.

Members of the Academy may ask why we should give over to the State and to public use that which has cost us the labor of years to accumulate—that

which, except for our interest and forethought, would not now exist. Why surrender such a valuable property? I answer, because the Academy of Science is working in the interests of Kansas, and the State can use this property to better advantage than can the Academy. By making it a part of the general library of the State, open to the public, its benefits will reach a larger number of people than are now reached. The State, too, by paying our printing bills and binding our exchanges, has acquired an equity in this property. On no other ground than that of ultimate ownership can the State be expected to appropriate money from year to year to build up libraries. Since the question of ownership of the Academy library is, to say the least, a debatable one, I am sure that every member of the Academy would be ready to relinquish his personal rights for the greater good. Regulations could easily be provided by which our members could retain the privilege of drawing scientific books for private use.

The State Historical Society is similar to the Academy in its organization and relation to the state. Its title to its library is like ours, differing mainly in the greater size of its collection. The housing together and placing in a single collection all these libraries, under one general administration, would in nowise interfere with the function of the State Historical Society or of the Academy of Science as collectors of historical and scientific materials; on the contrary, it would assist the secretaries in doing this work, since it would relieve them of the cares of library administration.

The publication of reports and the exchanges arising therefrom should go on as at present. The historical museum and the scientific museum could be maintained under the management of each society. Even the purchase of books in each particular field could continue as at present, with safeguards to prevent wasteful duplication. It is the *care* of the books and the *library management only* that would be changed.

The duplicate volumes growing out of the union of the libraries, especially the miscellaneous books, could well be employed to help in establishing traveling libraries for circulation throughout the state.

Let me say, in this connection, that the promoters of the "traveling library" idea are forgetting the difference between the functions of a circulating library and a library of reference. Our state library is exclusively a library of reference. If it is to manage the traveling libraries, it must have a stock of duplicate books for that purpose. It would be manifestly absurd to use its stock of miscellaneous books for the circulating libraries and thus be without them for reference.

At the last annual meeting of the Academy, at Baldwin, a committee was appointed to secure proper legislation to obtain for the Academy the space necessary for making a suitable exhibit of the property and literature of the Academy in the state-house. As chairman of that committee, I have gone over that subject in many of its phases, have consulted the other members of the committee, members of the Academy, the librarians in the state-house, and out of all have evolved a plan, which I can present here only in outline. If the Academy should approve it, the plan can easily be drafted into a bill for presentation to the legislature. It can be rejected if it seems impractical, or it may be radically modified.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

I.—Governing Body. The governor of the state, the chief justice, the superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the State Historical Society, the curator of the Academy of Science and the secretary of the State Agricultural Society shall constitute a *library board*, whose duty it shall be to meet at some stated time each four years and elect one chief librarian and three assist-

ants, who shall serve for a period of four years or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

II.—Departments of the Library. The library shall consist of four departments: (1) The law library; (2) The historical library; (3) The scientific library; (4) Miscellaneous books. The law library is primarily for the use of the supreme court and the legal fraternity, under such regulations as now exist. The historical library is to include all general historical works, and especially books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to Kansas and American history. The scientific library is to include books relating to the natural and exact sciences and their applications in medicine, agriculture, engineering, and other useful arts, and the proceedings of scientific societies. The miscellaneous library is to include all books not included in the other classes.

III.—Library Staff. (1) A chief librarian elected by the library board for a period of four years. (2) One assistant librarian nominated by the judges of the supreme court and elected by the library board for the same period. He is to have immediate charge of the law library, under the direction of the chief librarian. (3) One assistant librarian nominated by the state historical society and elected by the library board. He is to have charge of the historical library under the supervision of the chief librarian. (4) One assistant librarian nominated by the Academy of Science and elected by the library board. He is to have immediate charge of the scientific library under the direction of the chief, and if required is also to assist in the other departments as the chief librarian may direct.

In addition to the above staff of four elected by the library board, there shall be a chief cataloguer and such other assistants as the legislature may provide for by biennial appropriations. The chief cataloguer and other assistants shall be appointed by the chief librarian, at his discretion; but he shall not make contracts for such service in excess of the amount appropriated for any fiscal year, nor beyond the expiration of his own term of appointment.

IV.—Compensation. The compensation of the members of the library staff shall be fixed by law, subject to change in the biennial appropriation bills.

V.—Administration. All the books of the four departments shall be placed upon a general accession list consecutively as invoiced or received; and no duplication, except when deemed wise by the chief librarian and the department assistant, shall be permitted. Each department shall also keep a title and shelf list of its own books. All books purchased, or received as donations or by exchange, or from the state printer after being bound, in any of the state offices or by any of the societies occupying rooms in the state-house, unless they are required for exchanges, or for reference in making investigations in the department through which they were received, shall be promptly turned over to the state librarian for cataloguing and placing upon the shelves of the state library. Books constantly in use for reference in any department may, however, be retained by the head of the department; and books may also be drawn from the library for temporary use in any department under regulations made by the librarian. Serial pamphlets may also be retained in the departments until volumes are complete and ready for binding.

STATE MUSEUM — ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The State, through its Executive Council, shall provide proper rooms and facilities for maintaining a scientific museum, in which shall be displayed specimens illustrating the natural history, geology, and especially the mineral and other economic resources of the state, and including the Goss ornithological collection. This museum shall be in charge of a curator, who shall be elected by the Kansas Academy of Science for such term as it by its constitution may deter-

mine. It shall be his duty to attend to the correspondence of the Academy with other similar bodies, the exchanging of publications, and to care for all the scientific specimens which may now be or may hereafter become the property of the State, under the direction of the Academy. He shall be in charge of the secretary's office, which shall be in connection with the museum in the state-house, and shall receive such annual compensation for his services as shall be appropriated by the legislature from time to time. The legislature may also allow an annual amount for postage and assistance to the curator.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM—STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Historical Society shall be allowed the use of rooms in the state-house for the proper display of all articles of an historical nature, except bound books and printed pamphlets, which may now be or may hereafter become the property of the society or the state.

This museum shall be in charge of the secretary of the state historical society, who shall have his office in rooms in the state-house contiguous to the historical museum. He shall attend to the correspondence and exchanges of the society, care for its museum, and shall be allowed such compensation for his services and such assistance as the legislature shall from time to time determine. All duplicate historical books in the state library, and other books not needed by the other departments or for traveling libraries, shall be turned over to the secretary of the State Historical Society, if he desires them, to use in exchanging for historical literature.

All acts of the legislature relating to the State Library, Academy of Science or State Historical Society which are inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are to be repealed.

I am fully persuaded that the plan just outlined, if enacted into a law, would be economical to the state and involve less actual ultimate outlay than the present system requires. Above all, it would promote the usefulness of the State Library, the State Historical Society, and the Academy of Science.

The plan just given would take the appointments out of politics and probably insure a permanently efficient library management. Moreover, it would give the Supreme Court, the Historical Society and the Academy of Science a continued and direct oversight of the book collections in which they have a chief interest.

The State Historical Society has built up a noble collection of valuable historical and general literature. Its management has been excellent. Its library, hampered as it has always been for room, is yet the best managed in the state-house, because there has been in it the greatest regard for modern library methods.

The library of the Academy of Science has been in no sense a public collection, although I think no person has ever been denied the privilege of using it. The function of the librarian of the Academy has been merely that of a book collector. He has not come in contact with the public as users of books, and so has not been required to study the broader question of library economy.

But put all these book collections together. Give them one management, under a chief who knows both books and library methods, and in whose election no question other than that of fitness shall be raised. Properly maintain and distinguish the four library sections as herein outlined: the law, the historical, the scientific, and the miscellaneous. Then give each room to grow, under the fostering care of the societies and the chief librarian and the state; and the sphere of their usefulness, and the measure of it, will continue to grow as the years pass by.

I have watched the workmen, during the past year, as they have put the finishing decorations upon the walls of the new library room, on the third floor of the north wing of this building. What a magnificent library room that will make, if properly furnished. Three tiers of steel library stacks, each seven feet high, on each side of that room, will accommodate 250,000 volumes and leave ample room for the reading public, by using the two connecting rooms. Here is room for all these libraries for many years to come.

Members of the Kansas Academy of Science, if we can secure the favor of the legislature at its coming session, so as to pass some measure like the one I have outlined, we will have conferred a favor not only upon ourselves as recipients, but upon the great institutions of the state and upon all our people. But whether we succeed or fail, the Academy itself will be benefited by the interest aroused by our efforts, and they will bear fruit in due season.